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All kinds Job Printing neatly executed.

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NO. 5

MONTHLY SUFFERING.

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides, hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

McEurey's Wine of Cardui

It makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle to-day?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. ROSEAN LEWIS, of Decatur, Texas, writes: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, and have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Jno. B. Wilson, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SURVEYOR.

HARTFORD, KY. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS AND ALL KINDS SURVEYING, MAKING ABSTRACTS, AC. ALSO NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OHIO COUNTY. OFFICE NORTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

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"KENTUCKY" AND "KEARSARGE"

THE TWO MAMMOTH BATTLESHIPS SOON TO BE LAUNCHED.

A Full Description of These Mightiest of Our Big Battle-ships.

WILL COST COMPLETE \$2,350,000.

(Hartford Weekly.)

The coming launching of these battleships is particularly interesting, first, because of the double event on the same day; second, because they will be the heaviest masses of steel ever launched in this country; and, finally, because they will be, when first commissioned, the mightiest of our battle-ships.

The batteries of each ship are as follows: Main battery—4 13-inch and 4 8-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery—14 5-inch rapid-fire rifles; auxiliary battery—20 6-pounder and 6 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, 4 Gatling guns, 1 field gun.

In addition to that offensive force may be added a torpedo equipment of four broadside discharges, two on each side amidships.

The guns of the main battery are mounted in two two-story turrets of hardened steel, and all four guns are constrained to point in the same direction when either the upper or the lower guns are in action. The upper, or 8-inch guns are housed within steel walls 9 inches thick, augmented to 11 inches to where the guns peer out. The 13-inch guns are surrounded generally by 15 inches of steel, except at the front, where the face plates are 3 inches heavier.

To penetrate that armor, an enemy's shot must strike fairly and squarely with a driving force of quite 16,000 foot-pounds. The 5-inch guns are placed behind a solid breastwork of 6-inch steel, and are separate from another by dividing walls of steel 3 inches thick, that bursting shell or damage to one gun may not be spread to the neighboring pieces. The 6-pounders are mounted on the berth deck well forward and aft, and up the superstructure deck above the 5-inch guns, and are substantially unprotected save for the small shield carried on each gun.

The 1-pounders and the Gatlings are placed up in the military tops. The essentially level features of these vessels is the battery of 5-inch rapid fire guns, each piece having a serviceable rapidity of fire of six shots every minute. With these guns it is intended to tear away the light armor upon a foe, and to ride his unprotected ends with explosive shells.

The hull is protected from attack by a 7-foot waterline belt of armor running from abreast the after-turret forward to the stem. From the after end of this belt forward 174 feet the armor has a maximum thickness of 16 1/2 inches at the top and tapers to 9 1/2 inches at the lower edge, 4 feet below the normal water line. Throughout the remaining part this side armor gradually diminishes to 5 inches at the stem. Two athwartship bulkheads, one forward and one aft, turn inward at the ends of the 10-inch armor, and terminate against the heavy barbette which rises for the main battery from the protective deck. The forward bulkhead is 10 inches thick, and the after one 13, and, in either case, present a formidable front against a raking fire. On top of their heavy wall and the inboard ledge of the heaviest part of the waterline belt rests, a flat protective deck of steel 3 inches thick, and below and within the sheltering mass of hardened metal are placed the engines, the boilers, and the magazines, crowded with their tons of destructive force. Continuing from the lower edge of the athwartship bulkheads the protective deck runs slantingly to the bow and to the stern, and is generally 3 inches thick, except where it slopes to the

sides and is 2 inches heavier. For a distance of 200 feet amidships, reaching from the water-line belt up to the main-deck, the sides are 5 inches thick, and back of that are many feet of coal and a wide belt of corn-pith cellulose. The cellulose belt is carried forward and aft to the ends.

Two sets of triple-expansion engines, driving twin screws, and in separate water-tight compartments, will propel the ships; and five large boilers, working at a pressure of 180 pounds, will generate the needed steam. There will be something like ninety auxiliary engines—steam, hydraulic, pneumatic, and electric, for the purposes of pumping, draining, ventilating, lighting, and the supply of miscellaneous power. The torpedoes and the ammunition hoists will be run by electricity; and the ships mark the first general adaptation of electrical control for such purposes.

The conning tower, or fighting station, is just below the pilot-house, and abut the forward turret, and is 10 inches thick. From it, down through an armored tube piercing the protective deck, will be led the usual vocal, electrical, and mechanical means of communication and control. Each mast will carry a set of electrical signals, and the lower masts will serve as air-ships, down which the blowers below will draw. Chief Constructor Hiebhorn says:

"With their bunkers filled, and at a cruising speed of 10 knots, these vessels will have a wide radius of action, while their moderate draught will enable them to enter harbors too shallow for even the general run of heavy cruisers. The strategic advantage of this characteristic cannot be too much emphasized. In scope and are of fire the batteries are very formidable, while in the matter of armor protection the ships are unsurpassed abroad."

Statistics are but a poor measure of comparing the powers and the possibilities of such craft; but when the layman knows that these ships not only represent the highest attainment of every contributive art; that they bear the very hall-mark of our national advancement; that they are seaworthy, navigable, fortresses of ponderous might; that they are storehouses and magazines, work-shops, drill-grounds, and healthful and comfortable habitations for half a thousand exacting persons, then he may appreciate a small part of their peace-time significance. In the face of a foe even their commanding officers can guess the might of these murderous batteries only in terms of abstract formulas.

Two million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the unprecedentedly reasonable price for each of these ships; and there is no bonus offered for excess of speed.

Changes Soft Coal Into Hard.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27.—In all probability Peoria will be made the center of a new coal industry which is attracting attention from one end of the country to the other. C. W. Smith, of Moline, Ill., has a process for converting bituminous coal into anthracite or hard coal. He was here yesterday, and a conference was held at the National hotel.

Mr. Smith believes that his invention is a gold mine in itself. The process removes all the gas and oil from the common soft coal, reducing it to material commonly called hard coal. Mr. Smith said the bituminous coal was left about thirteen-twentieths anthracite and was much better than the common anthracite coal, and would be much more sought for. As the soft coal is mined so extensively here, the cost of the prepared hard coal would be much less than that brought from the East. Mr. Smith displayed charts, drawings and samples of the product and gave a very lengthy recital of the process.

Good Tidings to Asthma Sufferers. Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick and positive relief to all cases. BROWN & CHAPMAN, Centerville, Mo. J. H. WILLIAMS, Hartford.

These Young Men Not Needed. (Madisonville Hustler.)

When merchants, or business men of any kind see that they are going to need help in their stores or offices, and find that it is necessary to employ such help, they do not walk out on the streets among the loafers, nor into the saloons or billiard halls to find the young man to do their work. Neither do they wait to get the scent of a cigarette and follow up its trail in search of a good assistant. Neither are they looking for the nice young man who is afraid to do a little hard work for fear that it will blister his hands, soil his fingers or rumple his clothes. While the business man wants help that is neat and clean in its habits, yet above all he wants help that is not afraid to take hold and do whatever is to be done. It would be a good idea for young men who are out of employment to remember some of these things. No young man who makes a habit of frequenting places of evil resort, and who persists in destroying his mind with cigarettes need expect to be able to get anything to do in this world where muscle and brain are needed. There is plenty of work for everyone, of some kind, provided he is willing to do it, and furthermore is willing to live so as to have the confidence of those who have the work to do.

Has Over 200 Offspring. (Atlanta, Ga., telegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Mrs. Sallie Shiver, who lives in the eastern portion of this county, has 235 living children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren. In addition to these, seventy-five of the old lady's descendants are dead, making the total number 310. The 235th link in the old lady's lineage came last week, and is the cause of objection on her part on unique grounds. She asserts that, as she considers it her duty to visit each relative once in two years, the ever extending circle draws on her strength more than she can spare.

Mrs. Shiver is in her ninetieth year, but enjoys remarkably good health. She can walk several miles without experiencing unusual fatigue. Her mind is clear, and the weight of nearly 100 years has left little impress on her erect carriage. She is a perfect mine of interesting local and State history, and is a great favorite as a raconteur. The remarkable progeny for which Mrs. Shiver is responsible sprang from the seven children born to her and Manning Shiver, who died in 1865 at the age of sixty years. The oldest child is twenty and the youngest forty-three. From this stock has spread out, in fan-like array, the immense family, probably unrivaled in numbers in the South. Each descendant having a family register, a visit from Grandmother Shiver in regular rotation. She completes the circuit once in about two years, and makes but a short stop under each roof. Her coming is always regarded as an event of great importance, and each household takes a vacation on the occasion of her visit.

Cassius Holds the Fort. (Brooklyn Standard Union.)

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is eighty-eight years old. Evidently his old age keeps him at home, or he would put on his harness and ride across the country and settle some domestic business. It must be as much as ten years since he killed a man. Then a "bad" black man got into the road along which Clay was riding to put a stop to him, but the old man, then seventy-seven, brought him down dead at the first fire. The reason he does not go out and do his own shooting is the failure of his eyesight. That was the fate in extreme old age of Daniel Boone, who tried to improve his sight by pasting white paper around the sights. Mr. Clay's young wife—married as the daughter of the people—has a lot of relatives whose personal property seems to consist principally of pocket pistols, with which there has been a dozen or so shot fired among the brethren, and not one has as yet bit the dust. This balky business would not go on if the warlike octogenarian had the sight of other days. There is alleged to have appeared in this latest Kentucky drama a beautiful young man—poor but handsome, a fool but fascinating—and when we consider that does not seem to be long for this and old world. Clay believes in his young wife, welcomed her home last Saturday with tears and kisses, and she has gone away again, and the neighbors are listening for the sweet sound of firearms in active service.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any child who coughs or croup very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children. Geo. E. Wolff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Hartsville, S. C. Sold by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; A. S. Hall, Sulphur Springs; Jno. X. Taylor, Cromwell.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. Makes weak men strong, blood pure—60c. All druggists.

Weighing the Baby. (Pearson's Weekly.)

The story is of a young and devoted father. The baby was his first, and he wanted to weigh it. "It's a bouncer!" he exclaimed, "Where are the scales?" The domestic, hunted up an old-fashioned pair, and the proud young father assumed charge of the operation. "I'll try her at eight pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam at that figure. "It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that." He slid the weight along several notches further. "By George!" he said. "She weighs more than 10 pounds—11-12-13-14! Is it possible?" He set the baby and the scales down and rested himself a moment. "Biggest baby I ever saw," he panted, resuming the weighing process. "Fifteen and a half—16! This thing won't weigh her. See, 16 is the last notch, and she jerks it up like a feather! Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a tenner that she weighs over 20 pounds. Millie!" he shouted, rushing into the next room. "She's the biggest baby in this country—weighs over 16 pounds." "What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother. "On the old scales in the kitchen." "The figures on those are only ounces," she replied quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."

Lippincott's Magazine For February, 1898.

OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

THE IMPORTANT DUTIES OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Board of Equalization and the Assessor Should work Harmoniously Together.

A FEW PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS.

BEAVER DAM, KY., Jan. 28, '98.

Perhaps no feature of our county affairs creates so much dissatisfaction as the assessment and valuation of property for taxation. Notices are now being served on many citizens to attend upon a subsequent meeting of the County Board of Supervisors, to show cause why valuations hitherto fixed shall not be raised. Expressions of disapproval are now being heard on every hand. The Board itself is blamed, and in many instances sinister motives are attributed to the members of the Board and strong expressions are heard in favor of the abolition of the same.

This state of affairs indicates a disordered public sentiment or a badly disordered system. We are convinced that the latter is correct. Our system, in no system at all, its working is a farce, a miserable failure. Taxation is obnoxious in a sense when fair and equal, but when unequal, its repugnant features are intensified and good citizens even are displeased, hence the necessity of correct and sensible regulation of the assessment and valuation of the people's possessions. And when we remember that we are paying more than one percent on all that we are supposed to possess, which in many instances includes our inebriety, this necessity appeals more strongly for consideration.

In the first place the people should elect an Assessor who has qualifications for this, one of the most important of our county offices. He should be a lover of his country and be restricted by law to a rigid discharge of duty. The county should allow and approve of no deputies or assistants whose qualifications were not in every sense full up to the necessary requirements. It is his duty, as we understand it, to value every piece of real estate, and he should be required to go upon and see each property, and he should be made to understand that his duties must be met in the full sense of the law.

The real estate owners should invariably be sworn to answer all questions truthfully and report all property correctly, and if not satisfied with the Assessor's valuation, he should have the right to have placed in another column his own valuation and at the same time notified to appear before the Board of Supervisors with his proof, if he wished to contest the Assessor's valuation. In most instances he would prosecute his complaint no further, but if he should go to the Board with necessary proof to have the matter righted. The Assessor should be an ex-officio member of the Board and he and his assistants should be present as needed to assist in the investigation of the Assessor's work. By this means the Board could consult the Assessor, and the work could be gone over in a few days; complaints could be settled, mistakes corrected and missing property put on the list. It was never the intention of the law (or at least it is not a reasonable view of it) that the Board of Supervisors should over-ride the work of the sworn Assessor or do over the work which he is supposed to do under oath and with a full knowledge of what he is doing.

This Board of five men, often totally unacquainted with any considerable portion of the real estate of the county, can have no conception of its value, hence it is folly to suppose that the law intended that they should sit as a reviewing board of the Assessor's work in the sense of fixing valuations indiscriminately and generally, because they have no earthly chance to do this work intelligently. Their prerogative should be to settle the complaints that come before them, to aid the Assessor where he may be in doubt, to suggest property that may have been omitted and correct whatever errors show up in the investigation of the work.

A board of qualified men selected with reference to their qualification instead of political affiliations and with a full and fair understanding of their duties under the law could do the work assigned them in a few days and at small cost, and the Board of Supervisors, now so much abused, would prove a satisfactory and valuable auxiliary in the work.

These are thoughts hastily penned with the hope that the attention of our officials will be called to this grievance and that some steps may be taken to obliterate this, the greatest fear of our citizens. Their prerogative should be to settle the complaints that come before them, to aid the Assessor where he may be in doubt, to suggest property that may have been omitted and correct whatever errors show up in the investigation of the work.

Can this matter be remedied? A system that is so unanimously disapproved should be looked after.

Hypocrisy. (St. Louis Republic.)

Congressman De Armond has performed a service of high value to the nation as well as his party in exposing the Republican party's shallow pretenses of sympathy for the struggling Cuban patriots.

It has been more than a year since the Senate adopted the Morgan resolution according recognition of belligerency to the Cuban insurgents. In the early preliminaries of the debate on the question, the man who is now

THE NOMINAL HEAD OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

was one of the most ardent advocates of Cuba in the Senate. The platform upon which McKinley was elected declared that "the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

Since he acquired executive power, Senator Sherman has been anything but vigorous, while President McKinley has actually employed all the forces at his command to prevent any action by this Government that would ameliorate the unhappy condition of the Cubans. More than that, he has even been a pleader for Spain in his official communications to Congress. It cannot be contended that this change of front on the part of the President and his party was due to consideration either of wise statecraft or humanity. Back of their action there must be some hidden force seeking to profit by the postponement to the uttermost limit of the final day of Cuba's deliverance from Spanish tyranny.

Democrats have taken no concerted action to make this nation's Cuban policy a partisan question. The issue involves too much of humanity and enlightened sentiment to be dealt with in such a narrow spirit. But the action of the majority in the House recently, shifts entirely to the administration and the Republican party, responsibility for Cuba's pitiful appeals to this mighty Christian nation fall upon their heads. Henceforward Republicans can no more excuse themselves for their attitude toward Cuba than they can longer maintain the hypocritical pretense of their party's friendship for bimetalism.

A Pertinent Question. The following article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch shows that the idea is rapidly taking form that the great impending struggle before the American people is to be fought out with combines and monopolies of all kinds on one side, and the common people on the other. The Post-Dispatch says:

Representative James H. Lewis suggested a pithy question when he asked the Chicago Democrat of what avail it would be to increase the citizens' dollars when monopoly can obtain by its vast influence increased privileges to absorb them.

"An overland wrong evil in this country is monopoly entrenched in political power. So long as it remains in power, controlling through trusts and combines the railroads, the industries and the commerce of the country, defying or making laws, dictating government policy and official appointments, here can be no permanent relief for the people and no general prosperity."

This is plutocracy, and while its power prevails, the wealth of the people will be absorbed by privileges of various kinds made and held by the corrupt aid or consent of legislatures and courts. It oppresses and robs the people through the control of the monetary policy, railroad legislation and all the various ways by which the Government's power can be used to levy tribute for domination.

"Striking at any one form of monopoly alone is in vain. It may temporarily check the monster and afford a brief relief at one point of oppression. Monopoly itself must be struck down. No privilege of any kind is the slogan for free men. This fight must be won or the battle for free government will be lost."

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose cured him. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford; A. S. Hall, Sulphur Springs; J. X. Taylor, Cromwell.

Killed by a Vicious Jack. LOUISA, Ky., Jan. 26.—John Sammons, aged seventy-six years, met a horrible death at his home, six miles south of this place. He owned a vicious jack and went to the stable to give it a bucket of water. The animal is kept tied, but had broken the halter, and when the old man went in, he was immediately attacked. The jack caught him by the shoulder with its teeth and struck him to the ground with its fore feet and then jumped upon him with its knees, crushing his breast-bone. The beast kept the attack until the old man's wife reached the scene and thrust a pitchfork into it. Several bones were broken in Sammons' body and he was severely bitten in many places. The calf of his leg was almost torn off by the animal's teeth. The old man died within a few hours.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and biliousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using Dr. Williams' Little Blue Pills, the famous little pills.

For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro., Hartford.

A Notable Woman. Mrs. Mary Forbes Cobb, of New London, Ind., perhaps the most noted widow in the United States and the only daughter of a revolutionary soldier residing west of the Allegheny Mountains, celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday last week. Mrs. Cobb is a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, and she claims the further distinction of being the step-grandmother of William Jennings Bryan, the late candi-

date for President.

She was born at Frankfort, Ky., January 11, 1803. For some reason she only recently realized that she was entitled to Government bounty, and Congressman Steele, of her district, will introduce a special bill for her relief.

Her first husband was Louis H. Bryan, whom she married in Clark county, Ky., in 1820. Bryan, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, was a widower with two sons, one of whom was the grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. The elder Bryan was a member of Isaac Cunningham's company of Kentucky militia in the war of 1812. He died in 1839.

Twelve years later Mrs. Bryan married Elisha Cobb, who died in 1844. Her last widowhood has covered nearly fifty-four years.

She has lived in the times of all the Presidents since Washington. She remained in Kentucky until 1844. Then she went North and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Moses McDaniel, of New London, who is nearly eighty years old. Up to a short time ago the venerable woman enjoyed excellent health.

He Played the Devil. A special from Bourbon, Ind., says: Rev. Mr. Akin, pastor of the flock of Bethel church, Sunday night took for his theme, "His Satanic Majesty." He is an eloquent man, and he painted the arch-fiend in vivid colors. At the climax of the description, a being dressed to represent a devil, with large head and switching tail, ambled up the aisle, blowing smoke from his nostrils and bellowing: "I am the devil, and I want all of you." The audience became panic-stricken. Men, women and children were hurled to the floor and trampled upon in the mad rush for the door. In the confusion the stove was upset and the building caught fire. Before the horrified members realized their senses, the fire had gained such headway that all attempts to save the church were in vain.

This morning George Akin, son of the pastor, confessed that he, with the help of other boys, rigged up a devil suit, and knowing the success of his father's sermon, concealed himself behind a chair and waited to frighten the audience.

Vick's Rambles.

Last year novelist brought a pure white and also yellow Rambler rose which have proved perfectly hardy and quite as strong bloomers as the crimson. No climbing plant will give better satisfaction for the piazza and they can be trained to make a wonderfully beautiful hedge or screen. Last season one of these plants sold for fifty cents, but this year James Vick's Sons of Rochester, N. Y., offer one each of the white, yellow and crimson Rambles for only forty cents. Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, an elegant work of 130 large pages, the best ever sent out by this house, will be mailed free upon application to all interested in a good garden.

Sick-poison is a poison which makes you sick. It comes from the stomach. The stomach makes it out of undigested food. The blood gets it and taints the whole body with it. That's the way it works.

The way to be rid of it is to look after your digestion. If your food is all properly digested, there will be none left in the stomach to make sick poison out of.

If your stomach is too weak to see to this properly by itself, help it along with a few doses of Shaker Digestive Cordial.

That's the cure of it. Shaker Digestive Cordial is a delicious, healthful, tonic cordial, made of pure medicinal plants, herbs and wine. It positively cures indigestion and prevents the formation of sick-poison. At druggists. Trial bottles 10 cents.

In Memory

Of little Luther, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ralph, who departed this life, January 18th, 1898, at East View, Ky. In the stillness of the midnight hours the watchers came and he fell asleep on Jesus' breast and breathed his last. May the winged messenger, death, find both parents as ready to be transferred from earth as little Luther was. As you stood looking on that beautiful little form for the last time on earth, you knew it was only the casket, yet it seemed so lovely you could scarcely think that the soul had gone to live on and on through eternity with the God who gave it. His voice will never be heard any more on earth, yet there is a chord which draws you nearer to him and your God.

Such a little break in the sod, So tiny to be called a grave, Oh how can we render so soon to God The beautiful gift life gave? Thus another beacon light Shines out on darkest shore, To cheer us in that awful night When we must cross death's ocean o'er. A FRIEND.

It is not a remedy put up any Tom, Dick or Harry; it is compounded by expert pharmacists. Ely Bros. offer a 10 cent trial size. Ask your druggist. Full size Cream Balm 50 cents. We mail it.

Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. V. I. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

Success in "Striking" Titles.

The value of a striking title to an article or story is understood by no American periodical so well as The Ladies' Home Journal, writes a New York correspondent. It has made its titles

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

It makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

famous by their uniqueness. Its SidelTalks Which Girls, "Heart to Heart Talks" and "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men" have been ridiculed and paraphrased from one end of the country to the other. But it has all been gists for the Philadelphia periodical.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady, but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best remedy for whooping cough and all lung and bronchial troubles.

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Mr. W. R. Oldham is trying an experiment in fertilizing wheat this year. In the first field he drilled 640 pounds of ashes; in the second field he drilled 370 pounds of ashes; in the third field he drilled 100 pounds of fertilizer, and in the fourth field he drilled 370 pounds of ashes and 100 pounds of fertilizer. The ashes were burned from all sorts of wood and bark in a saw-mill boiler which was located on his place last summer. The result is all of the same quality, so that he will know at threshing time which is best of fertilizing pays best. —[Glasgow News.]

The following card addressed to Hon. B. A. Enloe, editor of the Louisville Dispatch, from W. J. Stone, appeared in that paper recently